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SUBJECT: THE CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERA-
TION: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND ASSESSMENT

1) SUMMARY. THE CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
COOPERATION (CIEC) ENDED JUNE 3 WITH THE MINISTERIAL MEET-
ING ADOPTING BY CONSENSUS THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE. THE COM-
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MUNIQUE CITED AGREEMENT BY THE 27 CIEC PARTICIPANTS ON A
LARGE NUMBER OF ISSUES RELATED TO ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS,
DEVELOPMENT, AND FINANCE; IT ALSO NOTED THE PRIMARY AREAS
ON WHICH THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRY (G-8) AND DEVELOPING
COUNTRY (G-19) REPRESENTATIVES FAILED TO AGREE. A MAJOR
GAP IN THE FINAL CIEC PACKAGE FROM THE G-8 POINT OF VIEW
WAS THE ABSENCE OF AGREEMENT FOR CONTINUATION OF AN ENERGY
DIALOGUE. BOTH SIDES EXPRESSED REGRET IN THE COMMUNIQUE
AT THE LACK OF AGREEMENT ON SPECIFIC ISSUES. BUT THEY
JOINTLY CREDITED CIEC WITH CONTRIBUTING TO BROADER

UNDERSTANDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND BEING USEFUL TO ALL PARTICIPANTS. THE RELATIVELY COOPERATIVE ATMOSPHERE THAT HAS CHARACTERIZED CIEC DURING THE PAST 18 MONTHS, THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS THAT THIS FORUM HAS FACILITATED, AND THE GENERALLY SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION OF THE MAY 30 - JUNE 3 MINISTERIAL

MEETING SHOULD HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE EVOLVING NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE IN OTHER FORA. END SUMMARY.

2) BACKGROUND. THE CIEC MINISTERIAL MEETING BROUGHT TO AN END A UNIQUE EXPERIMENT IN THE NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE. IN APRIL, 1975, TEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES, OIL IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND OIL EXPORTING COUNTRIES MET IN PARIS TO PLAN FOR THE CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONFERENCE. THIS PREPARATORY MEETING FAILED, HOWEVER, BECAUSE THE OIL EXPORTERS, SUPPORTED BY OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, REFUSED TO ISOLATE ENERGY FROM OTHER NORTH/SOUTH ECONOMIC ISSUES. AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS OF NEGOTIATIONS, THE SAME PARTICIPANTS REACHED FORMAL AGREEMENT IN OCTOBER 1975 TO CREATE CIEC AS A SINGLE CONFERENCE BUT WITH SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSIONS TO BE CONDUCTED IN FOUR SEPARATE COMMISSIONS: ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS, DEVELOPMENT, AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. CIEC FORMALLY BEGAN WITH THE CONFIDENTIAL

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MINISTERIAL-LEVEL MEETING IN PARIS IN DECEMBER, 1975.

3) THE FOUR COMMISSIONS MET ALMOST MONTHLY DURING 1976. THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR WAS DEVOTED TO ANALYTICAL WORK; THE SECOND HALF, TO EFFORTS TO FORMULATE CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR SUBMISSION TO MINISTERS FOR THEIR CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL. THE PROCESS WAS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED IN JULY FOLLOWING A MEETING OF SENIOR OFFICIALS WHEN THE FOUR COMMISSIONS FAILED TO AGREE ON THEIR WORK PROGRAMS FOR THE SECOND HALF OF THE YEAR; THE G-19 INSISTED ON AGENDA LANGUAGE THAT PREJUDGED THE OUTCOME OF THE QUOTE ACTION-ORIENTED END QUOTE PHASE, INCLUDING ENDORSEMENT OF THE CONCEPTS OF GENERALIZED DEBT RELIEF AND INDEXATION OF COMMODITY PRICES. THIS DISPUTE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY RESOLVED IN TIME FOR THE COMMISSIONS TO MEET AS SCHEDULED IN SEPTEMBER. BUT THE CONCLUDING CIEC MINISTERIAL, ORIGINALLY PLANNED FOR DECEMBER 1976, WAS POSTPONED IN NOVEMBER, PRIMARILY IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE NEW US ADMINISTRATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FINAL STAGE OF THE CIEC PROCESS.

4) STRATEGY FOR THE NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE. OVER THE PAST 18 MONTHS, THE US HAS SOUGHT TO USE CIEC TO

ADVANCE OUT GENERAL NORTH/SOUTH OBJECTIVES. OUR GENERAL STRATEGY IS TO REDIRECT THE NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE IN CIEC AND OTHER FORA TOWARD AN EMPHASIS ON IMPROVING RATHER THAN RESTRUCTURING THE EXISTING

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND ON ENABLING THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO PARTICIPATE MORE FULLY IN THIS SYSTEM. TO ACHIEVE THIS OBJECTIVE, WE HAVE STRESSED APPROPRIATE AND EFFICIENT TRANSFER OF RESOURCES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THROUGH DIRECT MECHANISMS, SUCH AS FOREIGN ASSISTANCE, TRADE, AND INVESTMENT. WE BELIEVE--AND SEEK TO CONVINCE LDCS--
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THAT INDIRECT MECHANISMS, SUCH AS GENERALIZED DEBT RELIEF AND INDEXATION OF PRIMARY PRODUCT PRICES, WOULD BE INEFFICIENT, LARGELY INEFFECTIVE, AND ACTUALLY CONTRARY TO LDC INTERESTS. WE RECOGNIZE THAT NORTH/SOUTH NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNIQUE IN TWO FUNDAMENTAL WAYS: 1) THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, COMMITTED TO LDC SOLIDARITY ACHIEVED THROUGH THE MANILA DECLARATION (A POTPOURRI THAT CONTAINS SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE), HAVE LITTLE NEGOTIATING FLEXIBILITY AND MUST AT THE END OF ANY SPECIFIC NEGOTIATION BE GIVEN A MORE OR LESS TAKE-IT-OR-LEAVE-IT PACKAGE. 2) CONCESSIONS FROM THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES SHOULD BE MADE ON THEIR OWN MERIT AND WITH A VIEW TO ADVANCING OVERALL NORTH/SOUTH INTERESTS WITHOUT DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN MOST CASES EXPECTING TO GAIN A SPECIFIC QUID PRO QUO. WE ALSO CONSIDER IT IN OUR INTERESTS TO MAINTAIN AND STRENGTHEN THE RELATIVELY COOPERATIVE, NON-POLEMICAL APPROACH WHICH HAS CHARACTERIZED THE NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS, IN CONTRAST TO THE CONFRONTATION OF THE PERIOD FROM LATE 1973 TO MID 1975.

5) STRATEGY FOR FINAL PHASE OF CIEC. IN PLANNING FOR THE CONCLUSION OF CIEC, THE US AND OTHER G-8 COUNTRIES AGREED THAT THE OUTCOME OF THE CONFERENCE WOULD HAVE AN IMPORTANT IMPACT ON THE DIRECTION AND TONE OF THE FUTURE NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE. CONSEQUENTLY, THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES DECIDED THAT THEIR PROFFERED FINAL CIEC PACKAGE MUST DEMONSTRATE A SERIOUS EFFORT TO ADVANCE ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, EVEN THOUGH THIS PACKAGE OF PROPOSALS WOULD OF NECESSITY FALL SHORT OF G-19 ASPIRATIONS. THE ULTIMATE FATE OF CIEC THEN WOULD BE DECIDED BY WHETHER THE G-19 WOULD ACCEPT OR REJECT THE G-8 OFFER.
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6) THE MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THE G-8'S FINAL CIEC PACKAGE WHICH WERE DESIGNED TO APPEAL TO LDCS INCLUDED:

(A) A COMMITMENT TO INCREASED AND MORE EFFECTIVE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE OVER THE NEXT SEVERAL YEARS;

(B) A RECOMMENDATION THAT PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES SUPPORT A GENERAL CAPITAL INCREASE FOR THE IBRD AND THAT THE BANK GIVE GREATER PRIORITY TO LENDING FOR ENERGY AND RAW MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO LENDING FOR OTHER PRIORITY AREAS;

(C) A SPECIAL ACTION PROGRAM OF ONE BILLION DOLLARS AS A ONE-TIME ASSISTANCE EFFORT FOR THE POOREST COUNTRIES (UNDER 520 DOLLAR PER CAPITA INCOME);

(D) AND A COMMITMENT BY THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES THAT THERE SHOULD BE QUOTE A END QUOTE COMMON FUND (AS DISTINCT FROM QUOTE THE END QUOTE COMMON FUND SUPPORTED BY THE G-77) THAT WOULD OPERATE IN CONJUNCTION WITH INDIVIDUAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS.

WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE TOTAL CIEC PACKAGE, WE HOPED TO 1) OBTAIN AGREEMENT ON GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR ENERGY SUPPLY; 2) STIMULATE INCREASED COOPERATION IN DEVELOPING ENERGY RESOURCES IN OIL-IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; 3) OBTAIN A CIEC RECOMMENDATION FOR AN ON-GOING ENERGY DIALOGUE AFTER CIEC TERMINATED; AND 4) OBTAIN LDC RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANCE FOR BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF AN IMPROVED CLIMATE FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT.

IN ADDITION, A NUMBER OF SECONDARY ISSUES WERE EXPECTED TO BE IN THE FINAL PACKAGE, INCLUDING A POSITIVE APPROACH TO INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA AS WELL AS SOME CONFIDENTIAL

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PROGRESS IN MOVING CLOSER TOGETHER ON THE SUBJECTS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, INDUSTRIALIZATION, COMPENSATORY FINANCE TO COVER SHORTFALLS IN EARNINGS FROM EXPORTS OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES, LDC ACCESS TO CAPITAL MARKETS, AND SUPPORT FOR COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. NO ACCOMMODATION WAS ANTICIPATED ON THE ISSUES OF GENERALIZED DEBT RELIEF, INDEXATION, OIL PRICES, PROTECTION OF SURPLUS FINANCIAL ASSETS OF OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, AND CAUSES OF GLOBAL INFLATION.

7) RESULTS OF THE CIEC MINISTERIAL MEETING. LENGTHY AND DIFFICULT NEGOTIATIONS CHARACTERIZED THE SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MINISTERIAL SESSIONS. SECRETARY VANCE

HEADED THE US DELEGATION TO THE MINISTERIAL MEETING AND DELAYED HIS EXPECTED DEPARTURE BY 15 HOURS TO CONTINUE PARTICIPATION IN THE NEGOTIATIONS. THE TWO

SIDES FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN HAMMERING OUT A JOINT COMMUNIQUE IN THE EARLY HOURS OF JUNE 3. THE COMMUNIQUE RECORDED AGREEMENT BY THE PARTICIPANTS ON A LARGE NUMBER OF ISSUES; IT TOOK NOTE OF THE LACK OF CONSENSUS ON A NUMBER OF OTHER ISSUES. AN INTEGRAL ELEMENT IN THE FINAL CIEC COMPROMISE, WHICH THE G-19 RELUCTANTLY ACCEPTED, WAS THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE G-19 COULD NOT POCKET THE RESULTS OF CIEC AND THEN CONDEMN THEIR INADEQUACY IN A UNILATERAL DECLARATION. BOTH THE G-8 AND G-19, WHILE EXPRESSING REGRET THAT CERTAIN ISSUES WERE LEFT UNRESOLVED, JOINTLY DECLARED IN THE COMMUNIQUE THAT THE CIEC DISCUSSIONS HAD BEEN USEFUL FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS AND HAD CONTRIBUTED TO INCREASED UNDERSTANDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION.

8) WE REGARD THE FINAL CIEC RESULTS AS GENERALLY SATISFACTORY. WE ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS ON MOST OF THE ELEMENTS THAT WE WANTED IN THE PACKAGE. THE MOST STRIKING BUT NOT WHOLLY UNEXPECTED GAP IS THE LACK OF ANY CONFIDENTIAL

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AGREEMENT ON AN ON-GOING ENERGY DIALOGUE. A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE FINAL DECISIONS IN THE FOUR AREAS OF ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS, DEVELOPMENT, AND FINANCE FOLLOWS:

A) ENERGY

WE MADE PROGRESS ON ALL OF THE BASIC G-8 ENERGY OBJECTIVES EXCEPT FOR OBTAINING A CIEC RECOMMENDATION FOR AN ON-GOING ENERGY DIALOGUE. THE CIEC PARTICIPANTS AGREED TO A GENERAL SET OF GUIDELINES THAT 1) RECOGNIZE THE ESSENTIALITY OF ADEQUATE AND STABLE ENERGY SUPPLIES TO GLOBAL GROWTH AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALL NATIONS, INCLUDING THE OIL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, TO ENSURE THAT SUCH SUPPLIES ARE AVAILABLE; 2) CALL FOR INTENSIFIED NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE EFFORTS TO EXPAND ENERGY CONSERVATION AND ACCELERATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONVENTIONAL AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SUPPLIES DURING THE ENERGY TRANSITION PERIOD AND BEYOND; 3) AFFIRM THAT SPECIAL EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO ASSIST OIL IMPORTING LDCS ALLEVIATE THEIR ENERGY BURDENS; 4) RECOMMEND THAT THE IBRD, IN THE CONTEXT OF A GENERAL CAPITAL INCREASE, ESTABLISH AS A NEW PRIORITY LENDING FOR LDC ENERGY DEVELOPMENT; 5) CALL FOR NEW INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO FACILITATE THE TRANSFER OF ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TO LDCS WISHING TO ACQUIRE SUCH TECHNOLOGIES; 6) ENDORSE ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ENERGY R&D, WHICH WILL

PROBABLY LEAD TO PARTICIPATION BY SOME OIL EXPORTING

AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ON-GOING R&D WORK IN THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY; AND 7) RECOGNIZE THE DESIRABILITY AND INEVITABILITY OF THE INTEGRATION OF THE DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING INDUSTRIES OF THE OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES INTO THE EXPANDING WORLD INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE AS RAPIDLY AS PRACTICABLE.

DESPITE INTENSE EFFORTS BY THE G-8 TO GET A CONSENSUS ON THE ON-GOING ENERGY DIALOGUE, THE G-19 REMAINED CONFIDENTIAL

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UNYIELDING IN ITS OPPOSITION. AT FIRST, OPEC MEMBERS OF THE G-19 TRIED TO DEFLECT THE G-8 PROPOSAL FOR ON-GOING ENERGY CONSULTATIONS WITH A PROPOSAL OF THEIR OWN FOR THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. WHEN THE G-8 REJECTED THIS COUNTER PROPOSAL, SOME OF THE OIL-EXPORTING COUNTRIES (SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAN) INDICATED THAT THEY WERE PREPARED TO ACQUIESCE IN CONTINUING ENERGY DISCUSSIONS IF ALL OF CIEC IN SOME FORM WOULD ALSO CONTINUE. OTHER G-19 COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE OIL-IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHO GENERALLY FAVORED THE ON-GOING ENERGY DIALOGUE, REJECTED THE CONTINUATION OF CIEC IN ANY GUISE, INSISTING THAT THE NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE MUST RETURN TO THE UN FORA WHERE THE G-77 IS FULLY REPRESENTED. BUT IN THE FINAL CRUNCH, THESE OIL-IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE G-19 DECIDED THEY WERE NOT PREPARED TO OPPOSE THE OPEC MEMBERS AND JOIN THE G-8 IN INSISTING ON A SEPARATE ENERGY DIALOGUE WITHOUT A CIEC COVER. AS A RESULT, THE G-8 STOOD ALONE IN SUPPORT OF THE DIALOGUE, AND ITS MEMBERS DECIDED TO DROP THIS ISSUE RATHER THAN TO LET IT CAUSE THE COLLAPSE OF CIEC. WE ARE CURRENTLY STUDYING AND ASSESSING WHETHER AND IN WHAT FORUM THE IDEA OF CONTINUING ENERGY CONSULTATION SHOULD BE RAISED.

ANY FINAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CIEC ENERGY COMMISSION MUST INCLUDE THE EDUCATIONAL IMPACT ITS WORK HAS HAD ON BOTH THE OIL IMPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND THE OPEC COUNTRIES. THE FORMER HAVE BECOME MORE KEENLY AWARE OF THE ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON THEM OF OPEC PRICE AND PRODUCTION DECISIONS; THERE IS SOME EVIDENCE THAT THEY INCREASED THEIR PRESSURE FOR PRICE MODERATION ON THE PRODUCERS PRIOR TO THE MAY AND DECEMBER 1976 OPEC PRICE DECISIONS. DURING THE COURSE OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION, SOME OF THE OIL EXPORTING COUNTRIES APPEARED TO BECOME MORE CON-

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SCIOUS OF THE IMPACT OF THEIR DECISIONS ON THE GLOBAL

ECONOMY. IN ANY EVENT, THE OPEC PARTICIPANTS IN CIEC FOR THE FIRST TIME GUARDEDLY ACCEPTED IN THE COMMUNIQUE THAT OIL EXPORTING COUNTRIES HAVE SOME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADEQUATE AND STABLE ENERGY SUPPLIES THAT ARE NECESSARY FOR GLOBAL GROWTH.

B) RAW MATERIALS

SINCE THE US DID NOT WISH TO DISCUSS RAW MATERIALS ISSUES IN CIEC IN THE FIRST PLACE, ITS OBJECTIVES CONSISTED ESSENTIALLY OF ENSURING A PRAGMATIC, OBJECTIVE AIRING OF THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS IN COMMODITY TRADE AS WELL AS POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS. G-19 PARTICIPATION IN THE DISCUSSIONS CONSISTED LARGELY OF LAYING OUT THE FULL RANGE OF DEMANDS EMANATING FROM THE MANILA DECLARATION AND SEEKING TO GAIN THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER OF G-8 CONCESSIONS IN RESPONSE TO THESE DEMANDS. THE DEBATES REVEALED SOME GENERAL AREAS OF AGREEMENT BUT EVEN GREATER AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT, PARTICULARLY ON SUCH TRADITIONAL LDC OBJECTIVES AS QUOTE PRESERVATION OF LDC PURCHASING POWER IN REAL TERMS END QUOTE (INDEXATION) AND MEASURES TO HARMONIZE THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETICS WITH THAT OF NATURAL PRODUCTS. ON OTHER ISSUES SUCH AS COMPENSATORY FINANCING TO COVER SHORTFALLS IN LDC EARNINGS FROM EXPORTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS, A G-8 PROPOSED STUDY OF THE ISSUE IN THE IMF/IBRD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE FOUNDERED OVER G-19 INSISTENCE ON UNCTAD PARTICIPATION IN THE STUDY.

IN THE WAKE OF THE DECISION OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT THAT THERE SHOULD BE A COMMON FUND AND THAT CIEC SHOULD SEEK TO GIVE IMPETUS TO RESUMED NEGOTIATIONS ON THIS ISSUE IN NOVEMBER, CIEC PARTICIPANTS REACHED AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE ON THE QUOTE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMON FUND WITH PURPOSES, OBJECTIVES AND OTHER CONFIDENTIAL

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STITUENT ELEMENTS TO BE FURTHER NEGOTIATED IN UNCTAD. END QUOTE. AS THE LANGUAGE IMPLIES, THE G-8 HAVE NOT ACCEPTED UNCTAD VERSION OF THE COMMON FUND. BY THE SAME TOKEN, THE G-19 DID NOT GIVE UP THE UNCTAD VERSION OF COMMON FUND.

ASSIDE FROM THE POLITICAL DECISION ON THE COMMON FUND ISSUE, THE DISCUSSION OF RAW MATERIALS ISSUES IN CIEC, DESPITE THE LACK OF AGREEMENT ON MANY ISSUES, WAS PROBABLY SALUTARY IN THAT THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES WERE FIRM FOR THE MOST PART IN REJECTING THE MORE IMPRACTICAL AND UNREALISTIC LDC PROPOSALS AIMED AT MARKET INTERVENTION. ALTHOUGH WE MAY EXPECT THE LDCS TO RENEW THEIR DEMANDS IN OTHER FORA, THEY MAY DO SO WITH A MORE SOOER VIEW OF THE LIKELY DEVELOPED COUNTRY RESPONSE.

C) DEVELOPMENT

CIEC ALSO PRODUCED AGREEMENT ON A NUMBER OF USEFUL CONCEPTS AND PROGRAMS IN THE AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT FINANCE, TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, TRADE, ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE, INFRA-STRUCTURE, AND INDUSTRIALIZATION.

ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE CIEC ACHIEVEMENTS IS THE COMMITMENT OF DONOR COUNTRIES TO QUOTE SUBSTANTIALLY AND EFFECTIVELY END QUOTE INCREASE OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF AID FLOWS. IN ADDITION, COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT YET ACCEPTED THE 0.7 PERCENT OF GNP TARGET FOR ODA QUOTE COMMIT THEMSELVES TO WORK TO INCREASE PROGRESSIVELY AND SUBSTANTIALLY THEIR ODA FLOWS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RAISING OF THE LEVELS IN REAL VALUE OF THESE FLOWS END QUOTE. DONOR COUNTRIES ALSO AGREED TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS ON A GENERAL CAPITAL INCREASE FOR THE WORLD BANK.

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN CIEC ALSO AGREED TO ESTABLISH A ONE BILLION DOLLAR SPECIAL ACTION PROGRAM OF ADDITIONAL CONFIDENTIAL

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AID FOR POORER LDCS. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS PROGRAM WILL TAKE VARIOUS FORMS. THE US SHARE IS AN INCREASE OF 375 MILLION DOLLARS BY FY79 IN OUR REGULAR BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WILL CONTRIBUTE 385 MILLION DOLLARS TO A SPECIAL ACCOUNT OF IDA. OTHER DEVELOPED COUNTRY PARTICIPANTS WILL SPLIT THE REMAINING 240 MILLION DOLLARS.

THE PARTICIPANTS AGREED ON A SET OF GENERAL CONCEPTS CONCERNING INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO A CONFERENCE TO SET OBJECTIVES FOR AN AFRICAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE. THERE WAS PROGRESS ON THE ISSUE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION, THOUGH NO AGREEMENT ON ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AND ACCESS TO MARKETS. ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER THERE WAS AGREEMENT ON: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROPOSED REVISION OF THE PARIS CONVENTION ON INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY; IMPLEMENTATION OF UNCTAD RESOLUTION 87(IV) AND 89(IV); AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UPCOMING UN CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. CIEC PRODUCED AN EXTENSIVE AND FULLY AGREED TEXT ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE WHICH INCLUDED ACTION ON A 500,000 TON EMERGENCY GRAIN RESERVE, SUPPORT FOR EARLY NEGOTIATIONS ON A GRAINS AGREEMENT WITH STOCKS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENHANCED AID FOR SEED PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH. ON TRADE THERE IS AGREED LANGUAGE: 1) RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF MAKING GENERAL PROGRESS IN THE MTN, AND THE NEED TO PURSUE LDC INTERESTS IN THAT FORUM, 2) CALLING FOR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE GSP AND TO REACH AN EARLY CONCLUSION OF THE MULTILATERAL TEXTILE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE CONFERENCE ALSO DISCUSSED BUT COULD NOT AGREE ON THE QUESTION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRY DEBT. IT CONSIDERED THE US-EC PROPOSAL ON FEATURES TO GUIDE BOTH ACUTE DEBT OPERATIONS AND SITUATIONS WHERE DEBT IS PART OF A LONGER TERM STRUCTURAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROBLEM. OUR PROPOSAL REMAINS INTACT, A TACTICAL ADVANTAGE FOR CONFIDENTIAL

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LATER DISCUSSIONS, AND WE ARE PREPARED TO HAVE IT CONSIDERED ELSEWHERE.

D) FINANCE

THE WORK OF THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION RESULTED IN FOUR GENERALLY AGREED PAPERS: PRIVATE FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT, DEVELOPING COUNTRY ACCESS TO CAPITAL MARKETS, OTHER FINANCIAL FLOWS (MONETARY ISSUES), AND COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

ON PRIVATE DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT, CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS WAS MADE IN ESTABLISHING THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS THAT CONSTITUTE A FAVORABLE INVESTMENT CLIMATE. BUT THOSE ISSUES THAT TOUCHED UPON THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE HOST COUNTRIES COULD NOT BE RESOLVED. REGARDING ACCESS TO CAPITAL MARKETS, THE FINAL RESULTS SUPPORT THE WORK OF THE IMF/IBRD DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AND URGE THE SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS. THESE LARGELY INVOLVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF VARIOUS SORTS.

WITH RESPECT TO MONETARY ISSUES, THE PARTICIPANTS NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THAT THE WORK PROGRAM LAID OUT FOR IMF BY THE INTERIM COMMITTEE REFLECTED A LARGE NUMBER OF CONCERNS EXPRESSED DURING THE CONFERENCE. STRONG SUPPORT WAS EXPRESSED FOR THE INITIATIVE TAKEN TO ESTABLISH A SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT FACILITY IN THE IMF. A NUMBER OF G-19 PARTICIPANTS, IN PARTICULAR, JAMAICA AND MEXICO, ADVANCED SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM AND FOR EASIER ACCESS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES. THE G-8 RESISTED INCLUSION OF SUCH PROPOSALS AS THESE ARE MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION IN THE IMF AND NOT WITHIN THE COMPETENCE OF THE CIEC. THE G-19, PREFERRING TO HAVE MONETARY ISSUES REMAIN ON THE TABLE, WITHDREW THEIR SPECIFIC PROPOSALS IN ORDER TO REACH AN AGREED TEXT, NOTING, HOWEVER, THAT THE CONSENSUS REACHED DID NOT CONFIDENTIAL

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COVER ALL AREAS OF INTEREST TO THEM. THE PAPER ON COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES LARGELY REFLECTED THE TEXT AGREED EARLIER IN VARIOUS UN FORA.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE TEXT FOR MEASURES AGAINST INFLATION REFLECTED DIVERGENT VIEWS ON THE SOURCES OF INFLATION.

THE G-19 INSISTED THAT THE ONLY MATTER OF CONCERN WAS IMPORTED INFLATION AND THAT MEASURES AGAINST SUCH INFLATION CALLED FOR INDEXATION OF THEIR EXPORT PRICES. THE G-8 MAINTAINED THAT INFLATION IS LARGELY HOME-GROWN, AND REQUIRES APPROPRIATE DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES. HOWEVER, THE G-8 NOTED THAT THOSE COUNTRIES WHOSE ACTIONS HAD WORLD-WIDE REPERCUSSIONS -- I.E. LARGE INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES AND COUNTRIES WITH IMPORTANT EXPORTS -- HAD A PARTICULAR RESPONSIBILITY TO COMBAT INFLATION. ON FINANCIAL ASSETS OF OIL-EXPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, PARTICIPANTS HAD AGREED THAT ACCUMULATION OF THESE ASSETS RELATED TO PRODUCTION OF OIL AT CURRENT PRICES IN EXCESS OF REVENUE NEEDS. HOWEVER, THE G-8 COULD NOT AGREE THAT, THEREFORE, SUCH ASSETS SHOULD RECEIVE PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT. ALTHOUGH IT APPEARED POSSIBLE TO COME TO SOME AGREED TEXT REFLECTING BOTH OPEC AND G-8 CONCERNS AGREEMENT FELL APART AT THE LAST MINUTE AND PARTICIPANTS RETURNED TO THEIR MAY 14 TEXTS.

9) CONCLUSION. THE FULL IMPACT OF CIEC ON THE NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE CANNOT BE ASSESSED FOR SOMETIME. BUT VIEWED FROM THE IMMEDIATE PERSPECTIVE, IT WOULD APPEAR TO BE GENERALLY POSITIVE. THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES DEMONSTRATED IN CIEC A WILLINGNESS TO BACK THEIR RHETORIC OF GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE AND THE VALUE OF A COOPERATIVE APPROACH TO NORTH/SOUTH ISSUES WITH CONCRETE AND MEANINGFUL INITIATIVES TO MEET REAL LDC NEEDS. THESE ACTIONS WERE NOT IGNORED BY THE LDC REPRESENTATIVES. DESPITE THE INEVITABLE PROTESTATIONS OF THE INADEQUACY
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OF THE CIEC RESULTS, A NUMBER OF G-19 DELEGATES CONFIDED THEIR BELIEF THAT LDCS OBTAINED BENEFITS FROM CIEC THAT THEY OTHERWISE EITHER WOULD NOT HAVE GAINED, OR OBTAINED ONLY MUCH LATER. THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES ALSO EXPLOITED THE UNIQUE CHARACTER OF THE CIEC FORUM FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES. THEY EMPHASIZED THE NECESSITY OF THE LDCS TEMPERING THEIR ASPIRATIONS WITH REALISM AND RECOGNIZING THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS AFFECTING THE POSITIONS OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES ON NORTH/SOUTH ISSUES. IN REJECTING A NUMBER OF TRADITIONAL LDC DEMANDS, THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPLAINED WHY THE ARBITRARY AND INEFFICIENT MECHANISMS FOR RESOURCE TRANSFER PROPOSED BY THE LDCS RUN COUNTER TO THEIR OWN INTERESTS AS WELL AS THAT OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY IN WHICH THEY HAVE A MAJOR STAKE. THEY DOCUMENTED HOW THE LDCS COULD DERIVE GREATEST BENEFIT FROM SEEKING TO IMPROVE THEIR ECONOMIC POSITION WITHIN

THE EXISTING ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND IN THE CONTEXT OF AN
EXPANDING GLOBAL ECONOMY. THESE DISCUSSIONS, THE FINAL

CIEC RESULTS, AND THE RELATIVELY COOPERATIVE ATMOSPHERE
IN CIEC WILL NOT CAUSE THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO LESSEN
THEIR POLITICAL COMMITMENT TO THE NEW INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC ORDER, UPON WHICH LDC SOLIDARITY DEPENDS.
NOR WILL THEY LIKELY MAKE FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS IN OTHER
NORTH/SOUTH FORA EASIER. BUT THEY COULD HELP MAKE THESE
NEGOTIATIONS SOMEWHAT MORE RATIONAL AND PERHAPS MORE
PRODUCTIVE BY ENCOURAGING THE LDCS TO TEMPER THEIR MORE
EXTREME AND UNREALISTIC DEMANDS. IF SO, THE CIEC EFFORT
WILL HAVE BEEN A WORTHWHILE AND IMPORTANT STEP IN THE
EVOLVING NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE. CHRISTOPHER

CONFIDENTIAL

<< END OF DOCUMENT >>

Message Attributes

Automatic Decaptioning: X
Capture Date: 22-Sep-1999 12:00:00 am
Channel Indicators: n/a
Current Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Concepts: ECONOMIC COOPERATION, LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, MEETINGS, MEETING REPORTS, INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS
Control Number: n/a
Copy: SINGLE
Sent Date: 15-Jun-1977 12:00:00 am
Decaption Date: 01-Jan-1960 12:00:00 am
Decaption Note:
Disposition Action: RELEASED
Disposition Approved on Date:
Disposition Case Number: n/a
Disposition Comment: 25 YEAR REVIEW
Disposition Date: 22 May 2009
Disposition Event:
Disposition History: n/a
Disposition Reason:
Disposition Remarks:
Document Number: 1977STATE139112
Document Source: ADS
Document Unique ID: 00
Drafter: EB/ORF/FSE;VCREEKMORE
Enclosure: n/a
Executive Order: 11652 GDS
Errors: n/a
Expiration:
Film Number: D770214-0869
Format: TEL
From: STATE
Handling Restrictions: n/a
Image Path:
ISecure: 1
Legacy Key: link1977/newtext/t197706110/baaaewff.tel
Line Count: 558
Litigation Code IDs:
Litigation Codes:
Litigation History:
Locator: TEXT ON-LINE, TEXT ON MICROFILM
Message ID: 0c239e73-c288-dd11-92da-001cc4696bcc
Office: ORIGIN EB
Original Classification: CONFIDENTIAL
Original Handling Restrictions: n/a
Original Previous Classification: n/a
Original Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a
Page Count: 11
Previous Channel Indicators:
Previous Classification: CONFIDENTIAL
Previous Handling Restrictions: n/a
Reference: n/a
Retention: 0
Review Action: RELEASED, APPROVED
Review Content Flags:
Review Date: 01-Nov-2004 12:00:00 am
Review Event:
Review Exemptions: n/a
Review Media Identifier:
Review Release Date: n/a
Review Release Event: n/a
Review Transfer Date:
Review Withdrawn Fields: n/a
SAS ID: 2014158
Secure: OPEN
Status: NATIVE
Subject: THE CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND ASSESSMENT
TAGS: ENRG, ECON, OCON, XX, CIEC
To: ALL DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS JCS MULTIPLE
Type: TE
vdkgvwkey: odb://SAS/SAS.dbo.SAS_Docs/0c239e73-c288-dd11-92da-001cc4696bcc
Review Markings:
Margaret P. Grafeld
Declassified/Released
US Department of State
EO Systematic Review
22 May 2009
Markings: Margaret P. Grafeld Declassified/Released US Department of State EO Systematic Review 22 May 2009